

45 (F). **Lema variegata.**

Head, the basal joints of the antennæ, the breast, and the tibiæ, black; thorax rufous; elytra pale yellow, a transverse band at the base, the suture narrowly, and a small spot below the middle, bluish-black, the ninth row of punctures entire.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head black, impunctate, the space surrounding the eyes punctured; antennæ obscure fulvous, the basal joint entirely black, the three following joints blackish above, the third joint distinctly shorter than the fourth; thorax subquadrate, deeply constricted at the sides, rufous, the basilar groove not very deep, the middle of the disc with a few very fine punctures; scutellum black; elytra convex, without basal depression, the anterior third deeply, the rest very finely, punctured, the surface pale yellowish, the markings arranged thus—the base occupied by a transverse bluish-black band which does not extend to the lateral margin and has its posterior edge rather deeply bi-emarginate, the suture narrowly bluish-black, this colour slightly widened out at the middle into a lozenge-shaped mark, and below this is a small dark spot; the breast black, the abdomen and femora flavous, the tibiæ and tarsi black.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (*coll. Jacoby*).

I possess a single specimen of this rather curiously-marked species, without more particular locality.

**Lema discoidalis** (p. 11).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Cosamaloapam, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

It is probable that the specimen from Guatemala which served me for the type is somewhat immature, and that it represents a variety in which the two triangular elytral patches have united. The Mexican examples are reddish-fulvous and have the elytral markings more or less isolated (though sometimes connected by a narrow sutural stripe), and the punctuation finer and more regular; in other respects they agree with the type. *L. discoidalis* may be known from its allies by the blackish colour of the elytral markings, the immaculate humeri, and the entirely fulvous underside and femora.

46 (A). **Lema permutans.**

Rufous, the antennæ (the first joint excepted), the sides of the breast, the apices of the femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi black; elytra deeply depressed below the base, subfoveolate-striate, a large triangular spot at the base, and a small spot below the middle, black.

*Var.* The elytral spots small and of equal size.

Length 2 lines.

Head not constricted behind the eyes, impunctate; antennæ about half the length of the body, black, the basal joint fulvous; thorax rather broader than long, not very deeply constricted at the middle, the basilar groove well-defined, the surface with a few fine punctures; elytra with a deep depression below the base, the punctures very deep and large, the interstices near the base and within the depression swollen and somewhat irregular and towards the apex subcostate, the punctures distinct but becoming much finer behind, the ninth row largely interrupted at the middle; below fulvous, the sides of the breast, the upper edges of the four anterior and the apices of the posterior femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi, black.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Teapa, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

*L. permutans* belongs to Lacordaire's twenty-eighth group, and on account of the deep punctuation of the elytra seems closely allied to the North-American *L. ephippium*;